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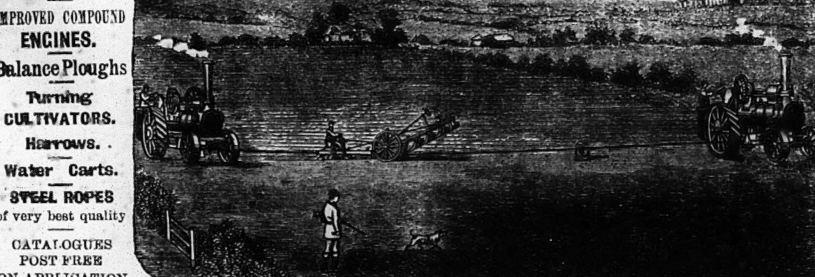
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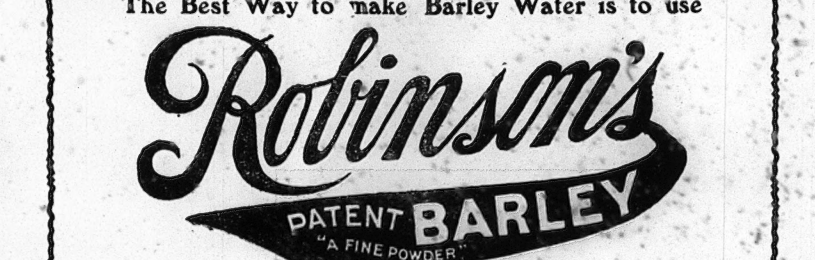


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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.
Force of Anemometer	16
State of Sea	Calm
Barometer corrected	755.9
Evaporation	6.4
State of Clouds	Clear
During 24 hours	Max. Temp. in the shade 32
ending 9 a.m.	Min. do. do. 23
	Humidity of the air 67
	Heat of the sun 12.1 p.m. 66
	Moist rises 11.35 a.m.

REMARKS.
Yesterday was unpleasantly humid, the heat being rendered oppressive. Not much change is to be hoped for to-day, though the barometer is falling and some wind may be expected towards the close of the day.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	33	23	Morocco.....	46	33
Suez.....	38	28	Athens.....	—	—
Cairo (Helwan).....	40	30	Suakin.....	30	20
Ghiseh.....	38	18	Khartoum.....	—	—
Assiout.....	48	33	Wad Medani.....	—	—
Ain el-Han.....	45	33	Duina.....	—	—
Wady Halfa.....	47	36			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste.....	761.1	Almost calm	18	Calm
Yalta.....	763.4	Almost calm	21	Calm
Brindisi.....	761.5	Very light	24	Very light
Athens.....	760.9	Light	26	Light
Amassol.....	769.4	Almost calm	29	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
June 6 Full Moon	11.12 p.m.	4.53
.. 13 Last Quarter	9.34 p.m.	4.51
.. 22 New Moon	1.0 a.m.	4.55
.. 29 First Quarter	4.19 p.m.	4.56

THE SUN.
Rises a.m. Sets p.m.
June 6 Full Moon 11.12 p.m. 4.53
.. 13 Last Quarter 9.34 p.m. 4.51
.. 22 New Moon 1.0 a.m. 4.55
.. 29 First Quarter 4.19 p.m. 4.56

The Egyptian Gazette

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BIRTH.
DONEGAN.—At Ghezreh Palace, Cairo, on June 12th, the wife of Major J. D. F. Donegan, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1906.

A SPANISH ALLIANCE.

"It is curious to observe," says the "Saturday Review," "how little thought is given by the English public to the political side of the Spanish marriage. This is due to two causes, the human interest in a 'love match' which dominates the majority, and the gross ignorance of Spanish affairs which prevails everywhere in England. There prevails the delusion that Spain does not matter in these days, she is decadent, and need not be seriously considered. Unfortunately it was Lord Salisbury who made this fiction current; it is not the opinion of those who are responsible for the conduct of European affairs. By them the Spanish match is looked upon as one of the cleverest moves of an astute royal diplomatist. If some European nations can afford to ignore Spain England is not among them, nor is any Power to whom the Mediterranean is an object of interest. The States outside of that category are not 'Powers' in any proper sense of the term. The development of international intercourse places Spain in a position still more privileged than she enjoyed after the discovery of the New World. Geographically the growth of maritime commerce and of the overseas empire of other States gives her the command of sea routes even more securely than she held it after the exploits of the Conquistadores in the sixteenth century. When the Panama Canal is finished, if ever it is, Cadiz will be 800 miles nearer than Hamburg to San Francisco and also much nearer to the ports of Chili and Peru. Spain dominates geographically the Mediterranean routes and the ports of North Africa. Port Mahon is the striking centre provided by nature to command Toulon, Algiers, and Bizarts, while with Cadiz in the hands of her friends England could absolutely bar the entrance of the sea which has been from time immemorial the highway of Empire. Vigo again is the natural base for a fleet watching the approach of an enemy from the North. A close alliance with Spain, or even substantial relations of friendship, must therefore go a long way to lighten our task of supervising the road to the East."

We may add that the increase of Spanish influence in South America has been very marked since the outbreak of the Hispano American War. This influence is not political in the sense that Spain desires or dreams of re-establishing herself in the New World, but now that the fear of a revival of Spanish political power in the Western hemisphere is over, the divided states of Latin America can look with respect and sympathy to the mother country, which can, in turn, do much to bring about a closer rapprochement between the more highly developed of these states. The friendship of Latin America might be given to the friends of Spain and might have great value were President Roosevelt's "big stick" to fall into the hands of an excitable successor. Again there is the Spanish Army to consider. Though half fed and harassed by Cuban guerrillas the garrison of Santiago made a capital fight against a superior American force and the Spanish home army contains much excellent fighting material and has been very thoroughly reorganised in recent years. The assistance of 100,000 such troops might prove valuable both to France and England in certain eventualities, especially in the event of the Morocco question ever becoming acute.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
16-11-906

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Wakfs Council.

The Council of the Wakfs will meet on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of Adly Pasha Yaghen.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

Quarantine.

Turkey has imposed 24 hours' quarantine, besides a medical inspection, disinfection, and 'deratisation,' against arrivals from Alexandria.

Elementary Schools Examination.

The examinations in the elementary schools will be held on Monday next at Cairo, Alexandria, Mansourah, and Assiout. The scholars to undergo the examination to obtain the elementary education certificate number 3,389.

Business Announcement.

During the absence of Mr. James Carroll Willocks at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, all business communications must be addressed to Mr. J. B. Gooding, solicitor for the firm of Dixon Bros. and Hutchinson, 4, Rue Eglise Debbane, Alexandria.

Sculptor of Mohamed.

Mr. Charles Albert Lopez, one of the most successful of American sculptors, died recently of heart disease at the New York Hospital. His statue of Mohamed, which forms part of the decoration of the Appellate Court building in New York, is one of his best-known works.

The Plague.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records two cases at Alexandria, both bubonic. One of the patients is brother to the woman who was found dead on Saturday last. He was under observation at Chatty. The other patient is a policeman belonging to Labbane caracol. A recovery is reported from Bibsh.

Strange Fatality at a Funeral.

A number of native women were on Monday morning lamenting in a tent erected at Kom Ghurab, M'sr el-Atika, Cairo, when a whirlwind carried the tent up. This caused the wall to which the tent was attached to fall on the women, killing six of them on the spot and causing slight injuries to several others, who were taken to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital.

A Promising Artist.

Mlle. E. Zamorani, a young artist whose paintings are not unknown to Alexandrians, has just completed an excellent portrait of St. Anthony de Pardo, which she has presented to St. Catherine's Cathedral, on the altar of which it is at present exposed. The picture is of exceptional merit and reflects the greatest credit on the artist, as well as her teacher, Sig. Fasola, both of whom we congratulate.

P. W. D. Contracts.

The Public Works Department has given out the following contracts:—Construction of an agricultural road between Galioub and Shihin el Kanater, along the railway line, to Ibrahim Eff. Farghat; construction of new works for the Irrigation Service at Mansourah, to M. Vittorio Rijani; construction of a markaz with police barracks at Kafr-el-Sheikh, to M. Giovanni Facile.

British Chamber of Commerce.

The June issue of the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt is an unusually interesting number. The Concordat Preventif, the "Balance of Trade," the proposed new Legislature for Egypt, railway material contracts, and the Customs returns for April are the subjects specially dealt with, while of course there is the usual statistical and other information which is regularly embodied in the journal.

Attempted Robbery at Ibrahimieh.

On Monday evening a well-known lady of Ibrahimieh was attacked while she lay in bed by a native servant, who entered her room by the window. Her screams soon attracted the attention of the gaffir, who promptly arrested the man. He pretended that he had committed the act under the influence of drink, but as the lady has a large stock of jewels this is doubted. The lady lives all alone in an isolated building. The evening in question she had been dining at the Windsor Hotel and had been escorted home by an Armenian gentleman friend.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

M. Smyrnoff, Russian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, will leave on the 1st prox. for Europe, where he will spend the summer months.

M. E. Voivodski, 1st secretary to the Russian Diplomatic Agency, returns from leave towards the end of the month, and will represent M. Smyrnoff in the absence of the latter.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, has been granted to El Lewa Jackson Pacha, C.B., Officer Commanding, Dongola District, and El Kaimakam Whishaw Bey, Officer Commanding, 13th Sudanese.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Allport, R.A.M.C., Lieut. C. P. Thomson, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. T. H. Gibson, R.A.M.C., have arrived in Egypt and been taken on the strength of the Army of Occupation.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

A POLICY OF FRIENDSHIPS.

PARIS, June 12. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—M. Sarrien, stating the policy of the Government, announced the granting of general amnesty, the institution of income tax, the reform of courts martial, that Government employees will be allowed to form unions but will not be permitted to strike, the Government's intention of strengthening existing alliances and friendships, and the continuance of the present foreign policy, based on justice and peace, trusting by this means to help to convince all nations of the possibility of the reduction of armaments. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 12. A declaration read in Parliament proposes an amnesty and announces the income tax. The Government will pursue its foreign policy in a spirit of justice and peace. It will maintain the alliance and the friendships which are so precious. France is confident in her army. (Havas)

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

WEI-WU-PU NOTE SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 12. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir E. Grey stated that the Government regarded as satisfactory the Wei-Wu-Pu note with reference to the Customs. (Reuter)

H.M.S. MONTAGU.

HOPE OF SALVING.

LONDON, June 12. It is hoped that the Montagu can be saved if fine weather continues. (Reuter)

ELLEN TERRY'S JUBILEE.

CELEBRATION AT DRURY LANE.

LONDON, June 12. The celebration of Miss Ellen Terry's jubilee at Drury Lane Theatre took place to-day. The first arrivals were at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Hundreds of people, chiefly women, supped, slept, and breakfasted on the pavement, and passed the night on camp-stools, wrapped in rugs. At midnight Miss Terry came out and thanked her admirers with tears in her eyes. (Reuter)

IMPOSING SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, June 12. Amid a scene of great military and heraldic pomp and impressive religious ceremonial, the South-West chapel of St. Paul's was dedicated to the use of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the presence of the King, the Prince of Wales, the members of the Order, and the most brilliant assemblage. The banners of the knights hung above the stalls. The Bishop of London officiated. (Reuter)

ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, June 12. The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Ministry. (Havas)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, June 12. Cricket. Cambridge University v. Gloucestershire. Cambridge University beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 54 runs. Gravesend. Kent v. Somerset. Kent won by 10 wickets. London. Middlesex v. Notts. Middlesex won by 247 runs. (Reuter)

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. GEORGE'S, JERUSALEM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Jerusalem, June 7. Mr. Haydn Righton gave his fourth organ recital on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and it was, in some respects the best of the series. It will be seen from the programme, which is given below, that he was assisted on this occasion by M. Laurent and Herr Volker, and it can safely be said that Jerusalem is happy in possessing such accomplished performers as these gentlemen are upon their respective instruments, and that they too were fortunate in having such a sympathetic accompanist as Mr. Righton proves himself to be on these occasions. The selections were well chosen, but perhaps some day Mr. Righton will present the whole of Beethoven's Sonata Pathétique. The following was the programme:—

1. Fifth Organ Sonata Mendelssohn
 - (a) Andante, (b) Andante con moto, (c) Allegro maestoso.
2. Trio Adagio (Sonata Pathétique) Beethoven
 - Cornet, M. Laurent; Flute, Herr Volker; Organ, Mr. Haydn Righton.
3. Andante Religioso Jules Grison
4. Cornet Solo, "Ave Maria" Ch. Gounod
 - (for Prelude of J. S. Bach)
5. Prelude and Fugue, (c minor) Bach
6. In Paradisum Ch. Dubois
7. Trio, "Eloge des larmes" Fr. Schubert
 - Cornet, M. Laurent; Flute, Herr Volker; Organ, Mr. Haydn Righton.
8. Un Souvenir (Romance in Bb) Haydn Righton
9. Festal March, in C (op. 20) Baptiste Calkin

AL AZHAR.

THE RECENT "REGRETTABLE" INCIDENTS.

"Al Lewa" states that the Minister of the Interior recently summoned the Chancellor of the University of Al Azhar before him and informed him that the Government viewed with regret the conduct of the undisciplined "Talaba" (students) of the great mosque, in regard to which a complaint had been made by Mr. Sheldon Amos, judge of the Native Court, who recently visited the University accompanied by ladies, and, as we have already stated, met with considerable rudeness on the part of a number of students and hangers-on. Sheikh Selim Bishri was requested to arrange for a new system of receiving visitors at the University, and was informed that a detachment of police would be stationed near the mosque to prevent any repetition of such misconduct in the future.

With reference to the complaint against the Al Azhar students to which we recently made reference, "Al Lewa" writes:—"We sent a representative of our journal to Al Azhar to enquire whether there was any foundation for the statements recently made by the 'Egyptian Gazette.' He obtained an interview with Sheikh Hassan el Bouleki, a member of the Administration of the University, who declared that the students were busy in their studies at the time of the alleged misconduct, viz., shortly before sunset, when a sudden shower of rain caused considerable confusion. The visitors standing among the 'Talaba' who were hurrying each to his 'rowak,' to take shelter, were probably jostled in the general scurry and disorder."

The Sheikh assured the representative of "Al Lewa" that all courteous visitors to Al Azhar were welcomed, adding that it was one of the principles of Islam to treat visitors with courtesy.

Such is "Al Lewa's" explanation. We have two questions to ask. Firstly, was Sheikh Hassan el Bouleki present at the time of the alleged rudeness? Secondly, how comes it that a judge whose knowledge of Arabic is far above the average could make such an error as to mistake unintentional jostling for deliberate and continued rudeness? We find it difficult to believe that Mr. Amos could have so misinterpreted the gestures and acts of the students.

Our contemporary will, we hope, give us a more convincing explanation of the "ragging" to which an Indian student was recently subjected, for the horrid crime of sympathising with Egypt and Great Britain and questioning the propriety of the recent Turkish aggressions at Tabah and El Rafah.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON FOR £10.

STEAMSHIP RATE WAR.

The rate war among the shipping companies with services between Egypt and England continues. Messrs. P. Henderson & Co. now announce that they have reduced the fare from Port Said to London to £10—which, we should suppose, is the irreducible minimum. Certainly travelling between Egypt and England has never been so cheap as it is now.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

Ahmed Shefik Bey, of the Khedivial Maieh, telegraphed on the 9th inst. to H.E. Mustapha Pacha Fehmy, the Prime Minister, that the Khedivial family had arrived safely at Constantinople.

OTTOMAN HIGH COMMISSION.

In a letter addressed to a Cairo contemporary H.E. Ahmed Djellal-ed-Din Pacha denies, in toto, the rumour that he is prepared to accept the Ottoman High Commissionership at Cairo should Mukhtar Pacha retire. Djellal-ed-Din Pacha emphasises his determination to refuse any official position and remain in retirement.

WAKFS FINANCES.

A note presented by the Minister of Finance to H.H. the Khedive on the Wakfs Administration shows that the receipts of this Administration in 1905 totalled L.E. 348,125 and its expenses L.E. 262,151 and showing a net surplus of L.E. 85,974, which, with the reserve fund, amounting at the end of 1904 to L.E. 160,774, gives a grand total of L.E. 246,778.

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ARABI INTERVIEWED.

HIS APPRECIATION OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. William Robertson writes in "Life and Work":—"As we travelled by railway from Port Said to Cairo, they pointed out to us the field of Tel-el-Kebir, the scene of the battle in which the rebellion and power of Arabi were crushed by the victory of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The entrenchments he raised can still be seen, and many relics of the famous fight remain."

"After his defeat Arabi was condemned to be executed. But ultimately, on the intervention of the British, his life was spared and he and his associates were banished to Ceylon. There he remained a prisoner for eighteen years. About four years ago, as the result of appeals made on his behalf in the House of Commons, he was allowed to return to Egypt."

"It was with considerable interest that we received an invitation to pay a visit to Arabi in his home in Cairo."

"On arriving at a somewhat poor-looking house in a back street, we were shown into a dull, bleak room, rather meanly furnished; the chairs, covered with red velvet, were greatly faded, and the carpet was old and threadbare. Here we were received by Arabi himself. Although only sixty-five, he looks considerably older. He is tall, but rather bent and feeble-looking. He was dressed in black, with an overcoat and tarboosh. He speaks English to a limited extent, but the conversation was mostly carried on in Arabic, one of the friends to whose influence we owed our introduction acting as interpreter."

"There was something pathetic in the sight of the stern old warrior, now so broken and subdued. He conversed quite frankly about both his former experiences and his present position, expressing himself as deeply grateful to the British, to whom, he is well aware, he is indebted for his life. He spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the marvellous work which Britain has done for Egypt, and especially of the invaluable services which Lord Cromer has rendered to the country. He said that his own aim had been to deliver Egypt from incompetent rule and from the abuses from which it was suffering, and added that now he could see that under British control the country has obtained nearly all those benefits which he had fought in the hope of securing."

"Two remaining abuses, however, he would desire to see remedied. One of these is the existence of separate courts of justice for the trial of natives and of foreigners. In his opinion, the time has come when there should be one law for all, and one mode of trial for native and foreigner alike. The other abuse which he considered detrimental to the prosperity of the country is the continuance of the tax on date-palm trees. The date is so important, from a commercial point of view, that Arabi considers that it would be for the welfare of the country if this tax were removed."

"By and by, he touched more directly on his own personal affairs. Formerly he had been possessed of considerable private means, but at the time of his condemnation these were taken possession of by the Government, and now he lives on a pension of £600 a year, which he owes to the influence of the British Government. He has, however, a family of sixteen children; and this allowance, he thinks, is insufficient to maintain them in comfort. He contrasts with his own case the treatment accorded by Britain to Boer Generals after the South African War. Of course, one felt that there were two sides to the question; but it was impossible not to feel a touch of sympathetic pity for the old man in the way in which the matter presents itself to him."

"He expressed a kind interest in our visit to Egypt, and conversed on many ordinary topics. One remark he made incidentally rather amused us. He referred with something of pride to the fact that a representation of him had been placed in Madame Tussaud's exhibition in London. This he seemed to regard as a distinction."

"During the course of our interview coffee was served in Egyptian fashion, and at the close Arabi asked us to leave him our visiting cards, and gave us his in exchange, writing his autograph on each of them—'Ahmad Arabi, The Egyptian.'"

"Altogether it was an interesting interview. Yet, when we tried to think what might have been if this man had won instead of losing at Tel-el-Kebir, we marvelled the more at the wonderful results which have been brought about, both for Egypt, and for the world, through the failure of the enterprise of which he had been the unfortunate leader."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Tabor sailed from Malta yesterday evening and is due here on Saturday morning next, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The S.S. City of Dundee (Westcott and Laurence) left Malta this morning and is due here Sunday next with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

Instrumental Concerts

Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel.
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

PENSION AND GRATUITY SCHEME.

The following regulations have come into force in regard to pensions and gratuities of officials and employees of the Egyptian and Sudan Governments:—

1. Officials and employees transferred without a break in their service from the service of the Sudan Government to that of the Egyptian Government are permitted to count their service in the Sudan Government towards the pension or gratuity to which they will be eventually entitled for their service in the Egyptian Government, unless they wish at once to realize such pension or gratuity as would accrue to them for their service in the Sudan Government. In the latter case their service in the Sudan Government will not count towards the pension or gratuity to which they will be entitled for their service to the Egyptian Government.

They must notify their choice in writing to the Administration to which they belong in the month following their transfer, in default of which the Egyptian Government will pay their eventual pension or gratuity, calculating it entirely on the basis of the services rendered to it subsequent to their transfer.

The payment of pensions or gratuities of such officials and employees who have chosen to accumulate their service in the two Governments will be calculated on the total service, in accordance with the Egyptian pension law. Periods served under Sudan Government south of the 12th parallel of N. latitude will be reckoned as a third more than their actual duration.

The years passed in the Sudan in the service of the Sudan Government by those officials and employees comprised in Category B, mentioned in the pension law of the Sudan, will be augmented by a quarter of their duration.

This increase will be calculated on the basis of the length of effective service in the Sudan itself augmented by a third of the length of time passed South of the 12th parallel, N. latitude.

2. The officials and employees transferred without break of service from the Egyptian Government to the Sudan Government are also allowed to count their service in the Egyptian Government towards payment of pension or gratuity to which they would ultimately be entitled for their services to the Sudan Government, unless they elect to take at once the payment of the pension or gratuity accruing to them for their services to the Egyptian Government. In this last case their services to the Egyptian Government will not count towards the payment of the pension or gratuity to which they might be entitled for their services to the Sudan Government.

They must notify their choice in writing to the latter Government during the month following their transfer, in default of which the Sudan Government will pay their pension or gratuity calculated on the services rendered to it subsequent to their transfer.

The payment of the pension or the gratuity of those officials and employees who have chosen to accumulate their services in the two Governments will be calculated on the total service in accordance with the Sudan pension law. However, the period passed in the service of the Egyptian Government, whether in times of war, in the Sudan, or the Red Sea Coasts, will be calculated in accordance with the Egyptian pension law. The total of the periods passed in the service of the Egyptian Government, adding the augmentation for service whether in time of war, or in Sudan, or in Red Sea littoral, will be diminished by one fifth.

THE SUDAN.

INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

We are in a position to state that the news published by a local newspaper, to the effect that the British Government has taken occasion of the desire of the Italian Government to appoint Consuls in the Sudan to make a move for the suppression of the Capitulations in that country, is entirely misleading. The Capitulations in what is now an Anglo-Egyptian Possession were suppressed from the day of its reconquest by the combined forces of the two occupying Powers. It is quite an understood thing that any Power desirous of appointing Consuls in the Sudan and obtaining the exequatur for them will not lay claim to any exceptional jurisdiction.

EGYPTIAN ARMY

The Khedive has been most graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions, from dates stated:—

Local Kaimakam A. J. B. Perceval Bey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Camel Corps, to be Kaimakam, 24-6-06.

El Birabashi The Hon. M. P. Macnaghten, Camel Corps, to be Kaimakam, 24-6-06.

Local Yuzbashi Aziz Effendi Fahmi, Staff Officer, Omdurman, to be Yuzbashi, 22-4-06.

El Muls'im Awal Selim Effendi Tanios Ghusr, Sudan Medical Department, to be Yuzbashi, 13-4-06.

El Muls'im Awal Mansur Effendi El Hag Medical Corps, to be Yuzbashi, 13-4-06.

Captain A. Oliver, Army Veterinary Department, has arrived in Egypt from South Africa, and been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Bimbashi. He is posted to the Veterinary Department.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT DECLARED.

WORKMEN TO ISSUE NEWSPAPER.

In our issue of yesterday we reported that the compositors of our Cairo contemporary 'Les Pyramides' had gone out on strike and that they had been joined later by those of several other Cairo newspapers. We learn, however, from enquiry made in Cairo, that although the compositors of 'Les Pyramides' have struck work in the first instance a general lock-out was decided upon by the proprietors of the 'Bosphore,' 'Bouras Egyptienne,' 'L'Egypte,' 'L'Impartiale,' 'Journal du Caire,' 'Progrès,' and 'Pyramides,' who have formed a strong combination. The lock-out is the result of the continuous demand for higher wages and reduced hours of work on the part of the compositors, and was finally necessitated by the support which the compositors of the combined papers were tendering to their colleagues who were on strike.

A daily bulletin of the most important news will be issued from to-morrow until the end of the lock-out by the papers mentioned for distribution to subscribers.

We understand that the workmen intend to publish a paper themselves with a view to restoring the masters' hands.

A telegram received as we are going to press states that the men have approached the masters with a view to a settlement. A meeting will be held to-day.

SPORT AND PLAY.

FOOTBALL AMONG NATIVES.

MR. ALDERSON OFFERS TROPHY FOR COMPETITION.

In our leading article on Monday, dealing with sport in Egypt, we stated that "the public-spirited enthusiast who would give a cup or other trophy for competition at football among native teams would not only be a missionary of enlightened civilization, but assisting even in a minor degree by the aid of sport the universal brotherhood of man—the ideal of the dreamer and the despair of those who have seen much and lived long." That public-spirited enthusiast has come forward in the person of Mr. G. B. Alderson, who perhaps more than anyone in Alexandria has shown a true public spirit. Mr. Alderson writes:—"Reading your leading article of Monday on sports, I notice you think an offer of a trophy or prize for competition at football among native teams would do good. I shall be pleased to offer such a prize, of the value of ten guineas (£10.10), the prize to be such as the committee of sports think most suitable."

We hope that Mr. Alderson's sporting offer will be promptly accepted and that the idea expressed in our article will bear fruit. Our columns are open for any suggestions which our readers may think fit to make.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

HANDICAP TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing for the events in the handicap tournament:—
MEN'S SINGLES: J. E. Cornish—1/2 30 v C.A. Greig + 15, J. Guarino—30 v M. Fendler O, M. Blythman O v H. Lander—1/2 15, J. B. Gooding + 1/2 30bye, R. Barnard + 1/2 30 v E. T. Peel + 1/2 30, P. E. Cornish O v D. Morice—15, J. C. MacLaren—1/2 15 v B. Howie + 1/2 15, Capt. Crawley + 1/2 15 v J. A. Scott + 1/2 15, W. E. Peel + 30 v E. R. Alderson + 15.

The above round to be completed by the 20th June.

MEN'S DOUBLES: W. E. and E. T. Peel + 1/2 30 v J. Guarino and J. C. MacLaren—30, D. S. and E. R. Alderson + 1/2 15 bye, M. Fendler and A. Salome—1/2 15 v R. Barnard and D. Morice + 1/2 15, J. G. Hewett and R. E. Mainprize + 30 v J. E. and P. E. Cornish—15, Col. Chapman and B. Hoey + 1/2 15 v Capt. Crawley and A. B. Wakelin + 15.

This round to be played off by the 20th June.

MIXED DOUBLES: Mrs. Adamson and Capt. Crawley + 1/2 30 v Miss H. de Pitner and D. Morice—1/2 30, Miss de Pitner and J. E. Cornish—30 v Miss Fendler and P. E. Cornish + 1/2 15.

Competitors are requested to play off their matches at the earliest possible date.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light. Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.

Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25.—Meals a la Carte 30/10-30-11-00/00

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer.

Obtainable from every respectable firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA and THE SUDAN. Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, CAIRO.
F. MICALLEF, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Melas, Alexandria.

HOW JAPS LEARNT TO SHOOT.

That the Japanese know how to shoot has been made apparent to the nations, but it would puzzle most people to say who gave them their first lesson in the use of fire-arms. It might possibly be supposed that they borrowed the art, as they have borrowed other things, from their Chinese neighbours, who were certainly acquainted with the virtues of villanous saltpetre long before gunpowder was introduced into Europe. But it was no Chinese musketry instructor who taught the Jap to handle a gun. The lesson came from a Portuguese traveller and soldier of fortune, one of the companions of the renowned Fernand Mendez Pinto, who tells the story. Pinto has been called the prince of liars, but the lie is quite without justification. He was an accomplished traveller. Amongst other things, he went to Lhasa, and took down a sermon preached by the Dalai Lama; but that is another story. His adventures in Japan were not the least interesting part of his experiences. He tells us that when sailing the Eastern seas he and his comrades were wrecked and left stranded on a desert island. There they were picked up by a Chinese pirate. From his craft, after a series of mishaps, they landed on the island of Tanixuma, which may be identified with Tanaga Shima, just to the south of the southernmost of the four great islands of Japan. Here they were well received by the Governor, who asked many questions about Portugal, "whereunto," says Pinto, "we rendered him such answers as might rather fit his humour than agree with the truth."

Invited on shore by the Japanese Governor of Tanaga Shima, the Portuguese employed themselves in fishing, hunting, or visiting the temples of these Gentiles, as Pinto calls them. It happened that the Governor, when out riding, saw one of them—Diego Zeimoo—shooting with an arquebus, "wherein he was very expert." The Governor had never set eyes on a gun before, and was so mightily taken with this manner of shooting that he desired to be informed of the secret of the powder, which he concluded must be some sort of sorcery. Proud of the sensation he had created, Diego "made three shoots" for the Governor's benefit, bringing down a kite and two turtle doves. The Governor was so delighted that he told Diego to get on his horse, and so rode with him to the palace, accompanied by a great crowd. Diego gave his arquebus to the Governor, who declared that he valued it more than all the treasures of China, and then persuaded his guest to teach him how to make gunpowder. Clever Japanese craftsmen were employed to make guns of the same pattern; and before Pinto and his companions left the island—that is, within five or six months—six hundred muskets had been turned out. The fame of the new weapon was soon carried across what we now call the Van Diemen Straits to the island of Kiu-Kiu, Pinto's kingdom of Bungo. The king, who was possibly no more than a Daimio of high degree subject to the ruler of all Japan, having heard of the arrival of the Portuguese at Tanaga Shima, and of the wonders of their discourse, wrote to the Governor asking that they might be forwarded to his capital; "for I have heard of a truth," he wrote, "that these same men have entertained you at large with all matters of the whole universe, and have affirmed unto you on their faith that there is another world greater than ours, inhabited by black and tawny people." The Governor was unwilling to part with Diego Zeimoo until that marksman had taught him to shoot as straight as he could himself; but he sent Pinto and another Portuguese. These two were rowed across the Straits, and, after a long journey by land, came to "Fuehea," the capital, this doubtless being the Fukuoka of our maps, on the north-west coast. The "King" was suffering at the time from gout; but Pinto, according to his own version, cured him in a month, by means of "a certain wood infused in water." While the King was laid up, the Portuguese traveller enlightened him and the grandees of the Court on the subject of the universe in general and the Kingdom of Portugal in particular, devoting his leisure time to sport. He shot a great store of turtles and quails with his arquebus; and this new manner of shooting, he writes, seemed no less marvellous to the inhabitants of this land than it had been to those of Tanaga Shima.

But the first introduction of firearms into the Kingdom of Bungo threatened at one time to have tragic consequences for the Portuguese. The King's son wanted to learn how to shoot, and begged Pinto to teach him. Pinto did his best to put off the young prince; but one day, when the Portuguese was asleep, the prince, seeing the arquebus hanging on the wall, took it down, charged it about two spans deep with powder, and then stole off with his prize. Selecting an orange tree as a mark, he aimed carefully, and then fired, the result being that the barrel burst, and the young gentleman's right thumb was all but blown off. Two Japanese boys who were with him ran away, and raised the cry that the prince had been shot by the stranger's gun, and Pinto was roused by an angry mob, who put him into irons, while the priests—servants of the devil—he styles them—loudly required that he should be tortured to death. Fortunately the "King," carried in a chair, appeared on the scene, and, on hearing Pinto's explanations, ordered him to be set at liberty. Pinto at the same time undertook to heal the prince's wound, and, though no "chirurgien," managed to do it in the space of a month, for which he received a fee of fifteen hundred doots. The Portuguese then returned to Tanaga Shima, whence they sailed for Liampo, "which is a seaport of the Kingdom of China, where at that time the Portugals traded," Liampo being the modern Ning-po.

Some time later—namely, in 1576—when Pinto was sent by the Portuguese Viceroy, Don Alfonso de Noronha, on a mission to the King of Bungo, he found that there were above thirty thousand arquebuses in the city of Fuehea alone. He was also informed by certain merchants of good credit that in "the whole island of Japon" there were above three hundred thousand fire-arms, and that the Japanese were exporting them, by way of trade, to the Liu-Kiu islands. "There is not so small an hamlet," Pinto writes, "but hath a hundred at least; as for cities and great towns, they have them by thousands, whereby one may perceive what the inclination of this people is, and how much they are naturally addicted to the war, wherein they take more delight than any other nation that we know." Pinto, by-the-bye, was no bad judge of national character. The Chinese, he states in another part of his book, are of a weak and effeminate character, of no account in regard to valour, and easily overawed by Mongols, Shans, Annamese, and others. This ignorant adventurer, therefore, had formed a more accurate estimate both of Chinese and Japanese than that which found favour with European critics, when Japan went to war with China. The truth of what he said about the martial spirit of the Japanese has since been still more forcibly confirmed. The fact is that Fernand Mendez Pinto was a more trustworthy traveller than English geographers have been ready to admit. Partly owing, perhaps, to the obscurity of the original, but also, one suspects, to the ignorance of Henri Cogan his English translator, the story of his wanderings is often obscure and difficult to follow; but it is full of striking episodes, and contains much valuable information about the history and geography of the Far East. Edited and annotated by the light of modern research, it would make a lively and instructive volume. In any case, Pinto's story of how the Japanese first learnt to use the firearms of the West is worth remembering, and one would like to know whether there is anything in the Japanese annals that would confirm the accuracy of his narrative.

RAILWAY MATERIAL CONTRACTS.

The following is the distribution of the contracts for railway material, exclusive of fuel, placed during the past year by the Government:—

COUNTRY	AMOUNT L.E.
Great Britain	450,000
Belgium	215,800
Germany	85,400
France	20,000
Russia	3,600
Sweden	2,887
Purchased locally	53,500

The orders placed in Great Britain, which were for the most part given after limited competition with firms of other nationalities, (says the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce), included L.E. 90,000 locomotives, L.E. 65,000 carriages, L.E. 50,000 waggons, nearly L.E. 90,000 rails and accessories, L.E. 20,000 signalling material, L.E. 22,000 telegraph material, L.E. 22,700 creosoted wooden sleepers, and a quantity of machinery, paints, trimmings, etc. The orders from Belgium included L.E. 152,000 waggons, nearly L.E. 50,000 bridge and roofing material, and a quantity of fishplates, bolts, nuts for rails, spare parts for locomotives and their accessories. The principal French orders were for oil, machinery, and wooden screws.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.	
June.	
Wed 13	Khadivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sun days 11—1 also). Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. 9. Alhambra. Italian operetta company in <i>Il Pompiere di Serizio</i> . 9.
Thurs. 14	Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. First Public Auction. 10. A. S. C. ground. Third Summer Meeting. 3.30.
Sat. 16	Mustapha Range, B. R. C. (Alex.) Deliberate firing Competition and Practice. 2.30. A. S. C. ground. Third Summer Meeting (second day.) 3.30. San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
Sun. 17	Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Thurs. 21	Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10.

CAIRO.	
June.	
Wed. 13	Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. New Theatre Abbas. Italian Opera Company. 9.
Fri. 15	Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sat. 16	Continental Hotel. Concert in aid of widow and children of late Sergt.-Major Smith, R.E. 9.30.
Sun. 17	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Mon. 18	Shepherd's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30.
Tues. 19	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd.

WANTED, before the date season commences, a man having a thorough knowledge of the Date trade, including the gathering, drying, and packing of the crop for export. Apply stating experience and also salary required to The Agent and General Manager, Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., Sharia Kasr el Nil, Cairo. 28093 3 2

Agricultural Bank of Egypt.

NEW ISSUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after this date at the Offices of the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Cairo, 11th June 1906. 28092-7-2

Alexandria Water Company Limited.

PAYMENT DE DIVIDENDE.

Messieurs les actionnaires sont informés qu'un Dividende de Huit Shillings par action de £5, est payable le 15 Juin 1906, en échange du Coupon No. 35, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd. à Alexandrie, ou chez Messrs. Barclay and Company Ltd. 1, Pall Mall East, à Londres.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,
J. E. CORNISH.

Administrateur-Directeur.

Alexandrie, le 11 Juin 1906. 28096-4-2

Egypt & Levant Steamship Co. Ltd.

CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Call of 5/- per share upon the Ordinary Shares of the Company, made by the Board in accordance with the Articles of Association, becomes due and payable on the 15th June, 1906.

Letters of Allotment, with attached receipt, together with the amount due, viz:—5/- per share, must be presented to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., Cairo or Alexandria, on or before the above-mentioned date.

By order of the Board,
H. S. REEVE Local Secretary,
1st June 1906. 28094-3A-2

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'à partir du 1er Juillet 1906, le jour du dimanche sera considéré comme jour férié à la gare des Marchandises du Caire, c'est à dire que les Magasins de Départ et d'Arrivée seront fermés pour la réception et la livraison des marchandises en Petite Vitesse et il y aura en conséquence franchise de droit de magasinage ce jour là; toutefois ce règlement ne s'applique pas aux articles sujets à détérioration rapide, lesquels continueront à être reçus et livrés le dimanche comme d'ordinaire.

Le Caire le 6 Juin 1906. 28085-2-3

The Daira Sanieh Sugar Corporation LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three Shillings per Share has been declared on Ordinary Shares of the above-named Company, and will be paid (i.e. Income Tax) at the Offices of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co, 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C., on and after Friday, 15th June 1906, against presentation of Bearer Warrant Coupon No. 5.

Dated the 8th June 1906,

By Order,
T. F. STEVENS,
Secretary.

28103-2A-1

CYPRUS.

SALE OF GRAIN OF 1906.

THE Government of Cyprus offers for sale the following grain of this year's harvest, all of which will be placed in store between June and November next:—

NICOSIA. LARNACA. LIMASSOL.				FAMAGUSTA.				PAPHOS. KYRENIA.				TOTALS
Store.	Nicosia.	Larnaca.	Limassol.	Famagusta.	Akathou.	Chelonia.	Gastria.	Paphos.	Larn.	Kyrenia.		
Wheat (kilns—English bushels)	35,000	22,000	42,000	24,000	62,000	8,000	14,000	29,000	20,000	15,500	10,000	300,000
Barley "	48,000	20,500	33,000	23,000	92,000	3,500	11,500	29,000	25,000	8,500	18,500	341,000
Vetches "	3,000	2,800	4,700	2,900	13,500	300	700	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,200	35,000
Oats "	1,500	1,000	6,000	3,000	0	100	130	1,000	12,000	7,300	600	41,530

NOTE.

1. Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above quantities of grain will be received by the Receiver General, Cyprus, on or after the 15th instant.
2. The Receiver General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
3. The foregoing figures represent an estimate of the amounts which are likely to be brought into the various Government Stores but no warranty or undertaking must be implied on the part of the Government that these amounts or amounts approximating thereto, will be available for sale.
4. The Government will retain out of the grain brought into the above named stores such amounts as may be required for seed corn advances.
5. When any tender has been accepted, the tenderer will be required to execute an agreement on a form to be supplied by the Receiver General.
6. Samples of the grain brought into the various stores will be sent for inspection, if required, or they may be obtained from the Receiver General, but no sale effected on the basis of this notice shall be deemed to be a sale by sample.

Nicosia,
6th June, 1906.
G. SMITH,
Acting Receiver General.
28089 3-3

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

La Municipalite met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'un tronçon du collecteur Ibrahim depuis le point terminus actuel jusqu'à l'axe de la rue Nubar Pacha.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 130 (cent trente).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 19 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la construction d'un tronçon du collecteur Ibrahim."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 19 juin courant à midi. Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 7 juin 1906. 28068-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalite met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'une nouvelle station de la morve et rage près de l'abattoir au Mex. Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 400 (quatre cents).

Le cahier des charges et plans seront mis à la disposition du public à partir de lundi 11 courant.

Il sera déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 19 courant.

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L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 6 Juin 1906. 28069-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalite met en adjudication les travaux de macadamage de diverses rues du quartier Misalla.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 30.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 19 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux de macadamage de diverses rues du Misalla."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 19 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 5 Juin 1906. 28079 3-2

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DE

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Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désire tenir des Livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.

Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.

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Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le rayon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk."

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Une Maison de Commissions, demande un bon placier connaissant l'Arabe et diverses langues, bon traitement.

On demande pour Port-Saïd un jeune homme de vingt ans environ, connaissant le français et l'anglais et ayant travaillé dans une librairie; le logement est fourni par la maison. Adresser demande avec références ainsi que les appointements désirés.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

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JUGEMENT SALINAS-STAGNI.

Nous publions la traduction de l'arrêt que vient de rendre la Cour de Cassation d'Italie dans l'affaire SALINAS-STAGNI.

La Cour de Cassation a rectifié les erreurs des magistratures inférieures italiennes et a rétabli l'application des véritables règles juridiques.

Ces règles constituent une garantie primordiale pour les Colonies en ce que le défendeur, dans un procès, ne peut être sacrifié au demandeur et à droit, lorsque l'intérêt de sa cause touche à des personnes d'autres nationalités, à pouvoir déverser ses moyens, en présence de tous les intéressés.

La Cour de Cassation s, en même temps, montrée que apprécier le fond avant la compétence pour déterminer cette compétence même, ce qui avait été la base des décisions d'Alexandrie et d'Ancone, constituait une violation flagrante des principes du droit.

MM. Salinas méritent tous les éloges pour avoir, malgré les résistances et les obstacles de toute nature qu'ils ont rencontrés et qui auraient pu décourager bien d'autres, poursuivi, jusqu'au bout, une lutte qui intéressait toutes les Colonies.

Ils ont finalement triomphé; par contre, MM. Stagni ayant échoué à Rome aussi bien qu'à la Cour d'Appel mixte, supportent tous les frais du procès.

Au nom de Sa Majesté Victor Emmanuel III par la grâce de Dieu et par la volonté Nationale.

ROI D'ITALIE.
LA COUR DE CASSATION DE ROME
SECTION CIVILE.

Composée de l'honorable Commandeur Enrico Castelli, Président de section et de MM. les Conseillers:

Chev. Off. Natale Gennaro
Corbo Francesco
Cesza Giuseppe
Lago Eugenio
Spirito Giovanni Battista
Setti Augusto.

A prononcé l'arrêt suivant

En la cause entre:

La raison sociale "Fratelli Salinas" constituée par les frères Alfredo, Carlo et Giuseppe Salinas d'Alexandrie (Egypte) et la Société à commandite simple "Fratelli Salinas & Co" ayant succédé aux droits et obligations de la première, représentées par l'avocat Professeur Cesare Vivante, selon mandat spécial du 13 mai 1905 du Consul Général d'Italie d'Alexandrie, avec élection de domicile à Rome près l'avocat Adolfo Daddi, Corso Umberto I. No. 380.

et
La maison de commerce italienne G. Stagni & figli d'Alexandrie (Egypte) et pour elle le sieur Luigi Stagni, de feu Giovanni, en sa qualité d'associé propriétaire et représentant légal de ladite raison sociale, domicilié à Alexandrie, représenté et défendu, selon mandat spécial dressé le 17 août 1905 au Consulat Général d'Italie d'Alexandrie (Egypte) par l'avocat Lodovico Ferroni d'Ancone, avec élection de domicile à Rome chez l'avocat Valdemiro Storoni.

Vu le recours formé pour l'annulation de l'arrêt prononcé par la Cour d'Appel d'Ancone les 8 février-1er mars 1905, y enregistré le 3 mars même année au 354 Vol. 19 pag. 171 A.G. avec L. 18.

Vu les moyens du rejet.

Où le rapport sur la cause, présenté par le Conseiller Chev. Augusto Setti à l'audience publique du 6 avril 1906.

Où les défendeurs, avocats Vivante Cesare et Grippo Pasquale pour la demanderesse, Ferroni Lodovico et Valdemiro Storoni pour la défenderesse.

Où le M.P. en la personne du chev. officier Ferdinando Carlucci, substitut du procureur général, lequel a conclu à la cassation, sans renvoi, de l'arrêt attaqué, d'après les premiers et seconds moyens du recours.

Attendu que la raison sociale italienne G. Stagni & figli, par acte du 15 juillet 1903, était en justice devant le tribunal Consulaire d'Italie d'Alexandrie (Egypte) la raison sociale Fratelli Salinas, également de nationalité italienne et exposait:

Que, le 30 du mois de juin précédent, elle avait vendu à la raison sociale Fratelli Salinas 2266 obligations Chemins de fer Kench-Assouan de la valeur nominale de L.St. 45.330, au prix de 97 %, s'engageant à consigner les titres à Alexandrie et à payer à la dite raison sociale Salinas, la provision de un huitième pour cent; qu'après la conclusion du contrat, la raison sociale Salinas avait soulevé la prétention que, dans la vente étaient compris les coupons semestriels échus le 1er juillet, jour qui suivait immédiatement celui de la vente et que, un accord à l'amiable n'ayant pas été possible sur ce point et la raison sociale Salinas ayant refusé de retirer les titres et de payer le prix convenu, la demanderesse avait le droit de demander, comme effectivement elle demandait, la condamnation de Fratelli Salinas au paiement du dit prix et des intérêts s'y rattachant.

Les parties ayant comparu à l'audience du 18 août et la cause ayant été portée ensuite, pour la discussion, au 1er septembre 1903, la raison sociale Fratelli Salinas faisait valoir que, c'est en qualité d'intermédiaire qu'elle avait contracté avec la raison sociale Stagni et qu'elle avait acquis les obligations pour compte de la Banque Egyptienne appartenant à une autre nationalité; que l'intention commune ayant été, que l'acquisition des obligations comportait les coupons semestriels à échéance du 1er juillet, elle avait dû se refuser à recevoir les titres de laquelle on avait détaché ces coupons; que, par acte notifié le 16 juillet, elle avait déjà cité devant le Tribunal Mixte d'Alexandrie la raison sociale Stagni et la Banque Nationale Egyptienne pour l'exécution ou la résolution du contrat et que, en attendant, ayant été citée elle-même, le 13 août suivant, par la Banque devant le dit tribunal pour en-

tendre déclarer réelles la vente des obligations, elle avait dû, à son tour, appeler en garantie la raison sociale Stagni.

Cela étant, la raison sociale Fratelli Salinas exposait, avant tout, de l'incompétence du tribunal consulaire. Mais ce Tribunal se déclara, au contraire, compétent et accueillit les demandes présentées par la raison sociale Stagni.

Ce jugement ayant été confirmé par la Cour d'Appel d'Ancone, Salinas frères ont, en voie principale, demandé l'annulation de cette décision pour incompétence des tribunaux italiens à juger le présent litige.

Attendu qu'aux termes de l'art. 9 du règlement d'Organisation judiciaire pour les procès mixtes en Egypte, approuvé par la loi italienne du 30 juillet 1875, il a été constitué une juridiction mixte qui, tout en laissant aux Consuls la connaissance des causes entre leurs sujets, a été appelée à juger tous les litiges en matière civile et commerciale entre indigènes et étrangers et entre étrangers de nationalités différentes.

Or, la décision attaquée, pour déclarer que le tribunal Consulaire italien en Egypte avait été compétemment investi, a examiné en fait et en droit le contrat intervenu entre la raison sociale Stagni et Fratelli Salinas et a retenu que les rapports entre Stagni et Salinas devaient être considérés isolément et indépendamment des rapports entre Salinas et la Banque d'Egypte.

Il est certain que, sur la question de savoir si la demande de la raison sociale Stagni en exécution de l'achat-vente des obligations des chemins de fer, devait être jugée par la magistrature consulaire italienne ou par la magistrature mixte, le seul et unique critérium pour la solution était celui de l'existence ou non d'un intérêt mixte.

Mais pour affirmer cet intérêt mixte ou pour l'exclure, la recherche ne devait pas consister à interpréter le contrat en contestation ou à définir son caractère juridique de commission ou d'entremise, étant donné que dans les questions de compétence entre deux magistratures différentes qui puissent connaître de la même question, il est de principe général de droit sur les juridictions que le fond doit être examiné, mais non jugé.

Puisque il s'agit en substance de deux questions séparées et distinctes, bien que celle de compétence se rattache à celle de fond, elle ne peut jamais lui être subordonnée sinon on tomberait dans cette absurdité juridique de juger en second lieu ce qui doit l'être en premier. Donc, pour résoudre telle question de compétence, il faut rechercher les éléments nécessaires, indépendamment de la décision sur le fond du procès et les distraire, au contraire, de l'objet de la contestation, en ayant égard tant à la demande du demandeur qu'aux exceptions du défendeur. Cette règle générale, qui est un guide sûr et certain pour déterminer si la connaissance d'un procès doit être attribuée à l'autorité judiciaire ou à une autre juridiction spéciale est également applicable lorsqu'il s'agit de décider si un litige doit être jugé par la juridiction consulaire italienne ou par la juridiction mixte égyptienne, vu que la question de compétence se reproduit dans les mêmes termes et à la même nature. Cette règle exige même une observation plus rigoureuse dans les procès qui se déroulent en Egypte devant la magistrature consulaire, puisque, en l'absence d'une autorité supérieure sur les conflits entre les deux juridictions, il n'y aurait pas d'autre moyen pour obtenir un jugement complet et unique dans l'intérêt de nos compatriotes et pour empêcher, par suite, la contrariété des décisions. Mais ce but ne pourrait jamais ou rarement être atteint par le système contraire de subordonner la question de compétence à celle du fond, puisque la conséquence en étant la possibilité de voir soumettre la même question de fond à l'appréciation des deux juridictions différentes, on rendrait plus faciles les contrariétés de jugements. Et c'est précisément ce que l'on constate au cas actuel, la magistrature mixte en Egypte ayant interprété et défini le contrat dont il est question, d'une manière tout à fait contraire au jugement consulaire italien, confirmé par la Cour d'Appel d'Ancone.

Or en application des principes qui viennent d'être énoncés, si on s'était borné à examiner seulement le fond du litige et les moyens échangés entre les parties ainsi que les documents à l'appui, l'intérêt mixte en serait pleinement ressorti. Il est constant que la raison sociale Stagni a admis ce qui était un élément caractéristique du contrat de médiation, c'est à dire son obligation de payer la provision de huitième pour cent sur la valeur nominale des titres, vendus aux Salinas. Il était constant, en fait, que la même provision avait été promise par la Banque Nationale Egyptienne, qui avait acquis les susdits titres. Il n'était pas contesté que les Salinas étaient non seulement des banquiers, mais aussi des intermédiaires. Et il résultait des actes qu'il y avait eu presque en même temps deux citations, l'une de la raison sociale Stagni contre les Salinas devant le tribunal consulaire, pour faire ordonner la consignation des titres sans les coupons semestriels parachevés et l'autre des Salinas contre la raison sociale Stagni et la Banque Nationale Egyptienne devant le tribunal mixte, pour faire régler les suites du dit contrat et que ces deux citations avaient été suivies d'une troisième citation de la Banque Nationale Egyptienne contre les Salinas devant le même tribunal mixte avec l'appel de la raison sociale Stagni pour garantir les Salinas.

Tous ces éléments qui existaient ainsi en la cause suffisaient pour faire retentir comme certaine, de la manière la plus claire et la plus précise, l'existence d'un rapport mixte. Et comme, par l'effet de l'art. 9 du susdit règlement d'organisation dans les procès mixtes en Egypte, l'unification du litige n'était pas possible devant le tribunal consulaire italien, il en résultait la conséquence nécessaire que ce tribunal aurait dû déclarer son incompétence et remettre à la magistrature mixte la solution

du fond du débat, relativement au caractère juridique du contrat du 30 juillet 1903, qui consistait exactement à examiner et à décider s'il s'agissait d'un contrat de commission intervenu exclusivement entre Stagni et Salinas, ou, au contraire, d'un contrat passé entre la raison sociale Stagni et la Banque Nationale d'Egypte avec l'entremise des frères Salinas.

Attendu que la décision attaquée ayant déclaré la compétence du tribunal consulaire italien en Egypte contrairement aux principes ci-dessus exposés, cette décision doit être cassée sans renvoi.

Vu les art. 542 et 545 du Code de procédure civile.

PAR CES MOTIFS.
Casse, sans renvoi, l'arrêt des 8 février-1er mars 1905 de la Cour d'Appel d'Ancone pour incompétence du tribunal Consulaire italien en Egypte. Condamne la raison sociale Stagni succombante aux frais etc., etc. et ordonne la restitution du dépôt.

Ainsi décidé à Rome par la susdite Cour, séant au palais Altieri, le 9 avril 1906.

Signé: Caselli-Natale-Corbo est-Lago-Spirito-Corsa-Setti-Rossi V. C.

Publié selon la loi à l'audience du 22 mai 1905.

Signé: Rossi V. C.

Copie conforme délivrée à la requête de l'avocat Daddi, avec la formule exécutoire suivante:

Commandons à tous les huissiers qui en sont requis et à tous ceux qui lui appartiennent, de mettre en exécution le présent au Ministère Public d'y donner assistance, à tous les commandants et officiers de la force publique d'y concourir lorsqu'ils en seront légalement requis.

Rome le 1er juin 1906.

Le greffier: PASTINA.

WEATHER IN EGYPT.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following summary of the weather in Egypt, the Sudan, and the surrounding region during the month of March, has been issued by the Survey Department:—

GENERAL CONDITIONS.—The month opened with four days of fine weather. Pressure was very high in an anticyclone to the west, but gradually gave way before the advance of a low pressure area of ill-defined shape, that assumed considerable intensity on the 5th when the centre lay apparently to the north of Port Said. The 6th was very stormy and rainy over the whole of Lower Egypt, and the storm, but without rain, appears to have reached the Persian Gulf on the 7th or 8th. On the 6th pressure was highest south of Malta and continued so till the 9th. On the 10th the normal trend of the isobars with high pressure over the Sahara was renewed, and on the next day a V-shaped trough from a very extensive depression which had slowly traversed Russia led to southerly winds in the north Delta. On the 12th pressure was very high to the west of Alexandria but a low pressure system prevailed to the north of Italy with a well marked V over the western Mediterranean. This developed into a deep secondary over eastern Austria on the 13th, which induced southerly winds and warm weather in Egypt, on that day and the next. On the 15th and 16th pressure was highest over Malta but the centre of maximum barometer moved gradually southwards on to the Sahara. On the 20th the anticyclonic area advanced eastwards to near Alexandria and a low pressure system appeared to the north of Trieste. This moved, somewhat rapidly at first, north-eastwards to the Adriatic where it remained almost stationary. Gradients were steep, but owing to the distance of the centre, there was no effect on Egyptian weather beyond a veering of the winds to E and S.E. and a steady rise of temperature till the 25th. On the 20th, another low pressure area appeared to the west of Algeria. From it on the 28th two secondaries developed over the western basin of the Mediterranean and the mouth of the Adriatic respectively. The latter moved north-eastward over Greece on the 29th, Macedonia on the 30th, and the Aegean sea on the 31st. Hot weather prevailed in Egypt during this period, culminating on the 28th and 29th in a khamsin with some rain. The trough of the depression having passed on the 20th, the weather improved on the last two days of the month.

The first two decades were remarkably free from depression, but during the last eleven days of the month, the normal high pressure to the west of Spain moved much further north, and a series of depressions entered the Mediterranean area from the Atlantic.

PRESSURE.—The mean barometer was almost everywhere above the normal for the month. This appears to be due, as far as concerns the Mediterranean region, to an absence of depressions. The highest barometric readings were obtained in Europe and Algeria generally about the 4th to 7th during the anticyclone of that period. In Egypt and the Sudan, the maxima occurred at all stations on the 7th or 8th. The lowest readings occurred towards the third week of the month, in connection with the low pressure area that lay to the west of Algeria, or the secondary. At the Egyptian stations the lowest barometer was recorded on the 29th, and in the Sudan generally about the 20th. The absolute values in Egypt and the Sudan respectively were maxima 771.0 mm. at Giza and Assiut and 771.3 mm. at Wadi Halfa; minima: 755.3 mm. at Port Said and 752.4 mm. at Duesim.

The range this month was greater than usual over the Sudan, which seems to point to a

considerable movement of the atmosphere in that region.

TEMPERATURE.—On the whole temperature has been somewhat above normal for the month, though there are many exceptions. Speaking roughly, the country between the Nile and the Red Sea was too warm, while that east and west of this region was too cold.

The highest values in Egypt were recorded from the 27th to 31st, and in the Sudan about the 30th. The lowest readings occurred about the 7th in the east Mediterranean district and at very various dates elsewhere.

The absolute maxima were 33° at Alexandria in Lower Egypt, 34° at Giza in Middle Egypt, 43° at Assiut in Upper Egypt, while the absolute minima for the same regions were respectively 5° at El Mahalla el Kubra, 4° at Giza, and 5° at Assiut.

WIND was about normal on the whole; if anything there was less of a westerly component than is usual in Egypt. The force was very small with the exception of the 6th, when strong winds were reported from the north coast; the 7th, when strong to very strong winds blew in the north-eastern Sudan, and the 20th, when a storm was reported from Wad Medani. The latter appears to have been connected with the fall of rain which occurred about that date on an area from Gallabat to Gondokoro.

At Mongalla it is worthy of note that the percentage of calms was much above the average for the past three years.

Mist was reported on three occasions during the month.

RAINFALL.—Normally the month of March is practically rainless throughout that part of the Nile basin which lies north of lat. 5° N. In the Delta the winter rains have ceased, and the very moderate amount, which falls on the eastern edge of the Abyssinian plateau, extends a short way westwards. In the equatorial region on the other hand rain is increasing rapidly towards the April-May maximum.

Commencing with the southern portion, the lake plateau had March rains above the average and the same conditions extended southwards and eastwards so that throughout British East Africa and German East Africa rainfall was considerably above the average.

Abnormal rain occurred over a wide area of Abyssinia about the middle of the month, similar to that which fell in February (See Summary No. 2, February 1906) since the Blue Nile gauge at Roseires was affected on March 16, and the Sobat (Baro) gauge at Gambela on March 14.

Another abnormal fall over a wide area occurred from the 17th to 22nd. This was most general on the 20th when it affected the Upper Blue Nile and Upper White Nile stations, the Bahr el Ghazal and Bahr el Jebel. Apparently Abyssinia also experienced heavy

rainfall at this date as Roseires gauge began to rise a second time on March 26.

These storms cannot be regarded as precursors of the summer or monsoon rains, since these have hardly passed the Equator at this period and also the first storm, like that of February, seems to have arrived from the eastward and to have travelled in a south-westerly direction. They are quite exceptional occurrences, and although daily gauge readings exist for the Delta Barrage from 1846 to 1861 and for Assouan from 1871 to the present time, none of these 50 years show any rise in February or March such as these two rain-bursts have caused this year, except a feeble one in 1847 at the end of March and somewhat larger ones in May 1847 and 1852.

RIVER AND LAKE GAUGES.—Lake Victoria, which was rising in February, continued to do so throughout March, and probably Lake Albert, which had ceased to fall last month, has done the same.

On the Bahr-el-Jebel the level fell steadily from the beginning of the month until the 16th when the rainstorm passed over this region and raised the river level by 30 cm. between then and the 22nd at Mongalla.

This rise was as usual imperceptible at Bor 134 kilometres further down stream, but at Ghaba-Shamé 197 kilometres more to the north rain must have fallen on the Bahr-el-Zaraf marshes as a slight rise took place.

On the Sobat a slight rise is shown by the gauges at both Tawfor (Nasser) and Doleib-Hilla about the middle of the month, but complete readings have not yet been received. On the Blue Nile the water level at Roseires rose from 11.53 metres on the 11th Feb. to 12.33 metres on the 25th Feb. and 12.64 metres on the 29th Mar., after which it fell. This rise markedly affected all the Blue Nile gauges, and produced a total rise of 0.19 metres at Khartoum during the first week of April; this coming soon after the February rise which reached Khartoum on March 1-10 has checked the normal fall of the river and has furnished a very considerable volume of water, so that the very low summer levels which were to be anticipated from a poor flood and moderate September and October rains, will now be replaced by fairly good ones as a result of 1) the heavy rains at the end of November, 2) those of February and 3) those of March; a wholly unexpected result produced by meteorological conditions which occur most rarely, as has been said above.

Below Khartoum the rise of February has affected the March levels of the river, while that of March will not reach stations until April. The range is of course less and the effect has been to reduce the amount by which the level is below the average, while on the Blue Nile the greater rise has produced readings above the average.

H. G. LYONS,
Director General.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

MAY 1905-1906.

	ROSAIRES.		WAD MEDANI.		DUEIM.		KHARTOUM.		BERBER.		HALFA.		ASSOUAN U.S.		ASSOUAN D.S.		ASSOUAN G.	
Date.	1905	1906*	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906.	1905	1906
1	1.08	11.55	...	1.28	0.16	...	0.33	0.77	1.05	1.09	1.44	106.04	106.19	84.40	85.06	0.11	1.1	
2	1.08	11.50	...	1.48	0.14	...	0.30	0.75	1.04	1.11	1.42	105.93	106.11	84.68	85.06	0.23	1.1	
3	1.08	11.50	...	1.55	0.14	...	0.30	0.76	1.02	1.10	1.40	105.80	106.04	84.65	85.06	0.22	1.1	
4	1.08	11.45	...	1.65	0.14	...	0.28	0.79	1.04	1.06	1.36	105.83	106.00	84.69	84.97	0.23	1.1	
5	1.09	11.40	...	1.65	0.14	...	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.04	1.34	105.79	105.97	84.67	84.96	0.22	1.1	
6	1.09	11.30	...	...	0.14	...	0.24	0.80	0.98	1.04	1.32	105.70	105.96	84.74	84.82	1.2	1.1
7	1.09	11.22	...	...	0.14	...	0.33	0.77	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.61	105.98	84.72	84.74	1.1	1.1
8	1.09	11.30	...	...	0.14	...	0.35	0.71	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.56	105.97	84.60	84.70	0.20	1.1
9	1.10	11.20	...	...	0.13	...	0.35	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.30	105.52	105.96	84.58	84.57	0.19	0.
10	1.10	11.20	...	...	0.13	...	0.26	0.70	1.05	1.00	1.30	105.49	106.01	84.58	84.50	0.18	0.
11	1.09	11.30	...	...	0.12	...	0.24	0.70	1.08	1.02	1.30	105.43	106.01	84.61	84.65	0.20	0.
12	1.09	11.15	...	...	0.10	...	0.24	0.71	...	1.04	1.27	105.56	106.00	84.68	84.71	0.23	1.1
13	1.08	11.11	...	...	0.10	...	0.23	0.70	...	1.05	1.22	105.30	105.97	84.72	84.75	1.1	1.1
14	1.06	11.10	...	...	0.10	...	0.23	0.67	...	1.02	1.20	105.23	105.94	84.71	84.76	1.1	1.1
15	1.00	11.06	...	...	0.10	...	0.21	0.70	...	1.02	1.20	105.17	105.90	84.69	84.76	0.23	1.1
16	0.96	11.07	...	...	0.11	...	0.17	0.71	...	1.01	1.18	105.06	105.85	84.67	84.76	0.23	1.1
17	0.97	11.12	...	...	0.11	...	0.14	0.73	...	1.00	1.16	104.94	105.83	84.50	84.75	0.17	1.1
18	0.92	11.15	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	0.73	...	1.00	1.16	104.95	105.83	84.50	84.76	0.15	1.1
19	0.96	11.15	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	0.75	...	0.98	1.16	104.90	105.79	84.49	84.75	0.15	1.1
20	0.92	11.21	...	...	0.12	...	0.21	0.73	...	0.97	1.18	104.87	105.65	84.48	84.91	0.14	1.1
21	0.45	11.27	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	0.74	...	0.98	1.18	104.84	105.59	84.48	84.90	0.14	1.1
22	0.45	11.30	...	...	0.12	...	0.18	0.76	...	0.97	1.18	104.80	105.51	84.57	84.94	0.16	1.1
23	0.52	11.40	...	...	0.12	...	0.21	0.79	...	0.97	1.20	104.68	105.43	84.59	84.91	0.19	1.1
24	0.51	11.47	...	...	0.13	...	0.18	0.77	...	0.97	1.20	104.62	105.35	84.57	84.91	0.18	1.1
25	0.56	12.10	...	...	0.13	...	10.9	0.77	...	0.96	1.18	104.54	105.25	84.60	84.91	0.20	1.1
26	0.52	12.80	...	...	0.12	...	10.10	0.76	...	0.95	1.18	104.47	105.15	84.60	84.90	0.20	1.1
27	0.48	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	0.76	...	0.94	1.20	104.40	105.07	84.60	84.91	0.19	...
28	0.48	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	0.72	...	0.95	...	104.28	...	84.57	...	0.18	...
29	0.48	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	0.70	...	0.96	...	104.21	...	84.52	...	0.16	...
30	0.20	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	0.70	...	0.95	...	104.16	...	84.50	...	0.15	...
31	0.16	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	0.74	...	0.96	...	104.12	...	84.50	...	0.15	...

EGYPT'S SHEPHERD KINGS

PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE'S
EXCAVATIONS.

One of the dim passages of history which has most fascinated theorists has, says a writer in the "Times," been that of the conquest of Egypt by the Shepherd Kings or Hyksos. To the Egyptians themselves it seemed incredible that a swarm of barbarians could dominate their high civilization; it was to them what the subjugation of the Roman Empire by the northern barbarians was to Jerome, or even to some modern writers—a hideous anomaly—because they could not understand the laws of decay of nations. To historians the Hyksos have served for many theories, from Josephus, who identified them with the Jews, down to a recent suggestion that they were both Hittites and Etruscans. To obtain some tangible evidences about these people has been one of the main problems of research in Egypt. When Mariette found sphinxes and figures, unlike those of ordinary Egyptians and bearing names of Hyksos Kings, they were greedily accepted as Hyksos portraits; but the names being entirely re-appropriations ought to have been a warning at first that the sculptures were really of an earlier age. All that could be certainly attributed to this mysterious people were two or three blocks of stone and a handful of scarabs, and very little could be gleaned from an historical view from these.

One purpose of the British School in working at Tell el Yehidiye this past winter was to search for any more traces in a site where it was well known that Hyksos scarabs were commonly found. And here it is that Professor Flinders Petrie has excavated an enormous earthen camp. This camp was constructed before 1500 B.C. by a nomadic people, who are entirely ignorant of construction in stone, brick, or even wood, and who trusted entirely to archery for their defence. They had no pottery in common use, and therefore used vessels of feather and of wood. As many graves of the Hyksos age were found, the earlier inside the camp, the later in a cemetery outside, and as the whole region has produced more scarabs of the Hyksos than of all the other ages of Egypt, it is obvious that the nomads who formed this camp were of this mysterious race.

The camp is a great earthen enclosure, quadrilateral, with rounded corners, much like many earth camps in other countries. It is about 1,500 ft. across, with a bank about 200 ft. thick at the base. This bank was faced outside with a slope of white stucco 70 ft. or 80 ft. long, at an angle of 35° to 45°. But the makers knew nothing of a gateway; the use of brick or wood did not enter into their scheme of defence, and their way of entering the camp was to make a sloping road about 200 ft. long rising up over the great bank of the camp. Flanking walls were thrown out on each side of the sloping entrance, to enable archers to take the road sideways at close quarters. We have here evidently a people in the well-known stage of culture of central Asian nomads; great archers, like the Scythians, Persians, Parthians, or Turcomans, but depending entirely on earthwork for defence. After two or three generations in Egypt the system of fighting was entirely remodelled. The advantage of the walled forts of the Egyptians was recognised, and an immense stone wall over 40 ft. high, 6 ft. thick, and a mile in length was built around the earthwork, and earth filled in between that and the sloping face. But yet the old sloping entrance road was kept, and gateways in the wall were not accepted. Every point that we learn agrees exactly with the account of Manetho, when he states that the Hyksos were barbarians who within a hundred years organised a firm government and built a great walled camp. It is probable that this camp now before us is indeed the celebrated city of Avaris, but the details of the identification cannot be entered on here.

The cemetery of the Hyksos shows that they did not use domestic pottery, as they copied the forms already common in Egypt. But they imported a class of small unguent vases of black pottery with incised patterns, which are probably of Mediterranean origin.

This site was only a small part of the work of the British School this winter, which was carried on by Professor Flinders Petrie with Messrs. Duncan, Gilbert-Smith, Butler-Stoney, and Mrs. Petrie. The discovery and reconstruction of the Jewish town and temple of the High Priest Onias was described on March 14 in the "Times." The history of the mound of Tell el Retabeh, between Zagazig and I-mailia, has now been traced. Objects of the 9th and 12th dynasties were found, showing how early this region was occupied. The first fortifying of the site must have been under Syrian influence, as a child burial was found under the corner of the city wall instead of memorial tablets such as the Egyptians used for such a purpose. Ramses II. built a temple here, of which a scene from one side of the front has been found, as well as parts from a great granite stele and of a group of the King and a god. Ramses III. re-fortified the whole city with a wall, and it was again fortified in later times. It was a store city, as the tomb of an official records that he was over the stores brought from "the divine land," probably Syria, or else Arabia. As this place is within a few miles of Pithoum and is the only other large Egyptian town in the region, it can hardly be brother than the sister city of Ramses built by the Israelites. The history of it as built by Ramses II. and III. agrees with accounts of the city of Ramses.

The large cemetery of the ancient city of Goshen was also discovered, and proved to extend from about 1500 B.C. down to Roman times. A fortified town in the Delta near Belbeis was examined and planned; it is certainly as old as the 19th dynasty, and was used for grain stores. It is not unlikely that it was one of the forts built by the Egyptians during the expulsion of the Hyksos from Avaris. Some other minor sites were also included in this year's work, which has succeeded in clearing up more sites and restoring more history than is often the case in a season's campaign.

THE GLORIES OF THEBES.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD ON ANCIENT
EGYPT.

In a fascinating article in the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine," Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, revives for us, in a finely illustrated article, the glories of Thebes, the city of pomp and valour that Homer sang. The article is illustrated with photos by the author's daughter.

It is calculated (we read) that science in its zeal, and greed in its hunger, have between them rifled here about a million tombs, while others are being discovered day by day. Beyond that hill in the foot of which is followed the beautiful temple of Queen Hatshepsut the wise and strong, whose deep grave at the back of it was exhumed but last year and found empty of her body, lies the Valley of Dead Kings. It is a solemn and indeed an awful place, naked and bare to the eye, blasted as it were into everlasting barrenness by the very breath of Osiris, god of the dead. These few acres of ground were their Westminster Abbey: one of the greatest things that a man among them could hope for was that his statue might be accorded the honour of a place in its side chapels.

The temple of Karnak, the reader may think, is but a ruin, which in some few centuries must utterly disappear. Happily this is not so. Had it not been for the English occupation of Egypt, doubtless it would have disappeared, since the lapse of time, the bigotry and the rage of man, the weakness of its foundations—for jerry-building was not unknown to the Egyptians—and the shock of earthquake have all combined to bring it to its end.

Thus in 1899 no less than eleven of the huge columns fell, while more were threatened. Since then, however, Monsieur Legrain, an official of the Egyptian Antiquities Department, has taken the thing in hand and worked wonders, especially when the very modest funds at his disposal are considered. The great columns are composed of vast blocks of stone divided in the centre. These blocks, which otherwise could not be dealt with without very powerful machinery, the foundations having first been made good, he manipulated as the old Egyptians did—namely, by building a slope of sand to the required height, up which they are dragged upon a little tramway and so re-laid in their proper places. When that column is finished the sand is removed and made use of to fill in some hollow. He is of opinion that by such means as these, given time and a moderate amount of money, say £27,000 more in all, he will be able to rebuild Karnak.

For my part I believe that he made no vain boast. I inquired of him how he would manage in the case of the gigantic roof slabs that rest upon the tops of the pillars in the Hypostyle Hall, many of which are entirely broken up and have vanished. He answered that he should replace them with blocks of cement, which from below it would be impossible to distinguish from those of stone. Also he proposes to set in the various chapels casts of the statues that once stood there, taken from the originals of which so many are now scattered among the museums of the world. Indeed, in some instances this has been done already, and with excellent effect.

In short, I believe that travellers of the next generation will behold the unequalled fane of Karnak very much as it was when our Pharaoh of three thousand years ago marched up its halls.

Monsieur Legrain has made a great discovery. When excavating a subterranean temple or crypt he found a large stele or funeral slab, and beneath it an enormous cache of statues, which at some period had been thrown into a well. At the time when I visited Karnak these were being dragged from the mud in which they have reposed for millennia. Indeed, one hundred and thirty had already been recovered relics of every age of Egyptian art, and many of them of extraordinary beauty, though some were much calcined by fire—perhaps at the time of the burning of the temple by Cambyses. Some of them are of the greatest artistic beauty and merit—portraits for the most part of royalties and archbishops who ruled and flourished during the two thousand years or so when Thebes of the Hundred Gates was in its glory.

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27282-31-1-907GERMANY & THE TURKISH
SUGAR MARKET.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that German sugar will shortly be able to compete under favourable conditions in the Turkish market. Many attempts to secure such conditions have failed in previous years, the chief difficulties being that German firms were not sufficiently well represented, nor did they find it convenient to export the "Concasse" sugar, which is most in demand on the Turkish market. Further, sugar exported by sea from Hamburg took nearly three weeks to reach its destination, and shippings were irregular and infrequent, whilst Russian and Austrian sugar was conveyed from Odessa and Trieste regularly every week and took two and seven days respectively to arrive.

But recently an arrangement has been come to whereby the Constantinople Wharfinger Company leases to the German importers large bondhouses capable of holding from 600 to 700 tons, and the German Levant line has promised cheap rates and more frequent sailings. Encouraged by the prices per invoice is undertaken by the Deutsche Orientbank. Finally, several refiners will now place Concasse sugar on the market. It is expected accordingly that the Turkish buyers, instead of, as heretofore, purchasing their sugar direct from the Austrian ship on Mondays, will now take their sugar from the bondhouses according to their requirements.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who was one of the guests at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor to the Prince of Wales and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, has, as already stated, come to England for the sake of his health, but it is understood that His Highness will at the same time take the opportunity of discussing various matters in connection with his State with the Foreign Office. Certain changes are contemplated, which it is felt in Zanzibar, amongst the officials and the Arabs generally, would not tend to the good government of the State, and upon these it is desirable that the Sultan and Sir Edward Grey should have a frank exchange of views. It is well known that the Sultan's whole sympathies are with the English, to whom he owes his present position.

The Sultan is a young man of exceptional intelligence, a fine type of the courtly and cultured Arab. He speaks English fluently, and a little French. It is amusing to find that he has already graduated in the ways of Western civilisation so far as to incur the attentions of the police of an extra-metropolitan suburb. His chauffeur had to answer a summons for contravening the law in the fast driving of a motor-car in which His Highness and his secretary were riding. A discreet magistrate, with a due regard to his obligations of British hospitality, dismissed the offender with a caution.—The "Standard."

QUAINT BREWERY CUSTOMS.

According to a writer in the "Brewers' Gazette," the brewers of a hundred years ago used to announce the qualities of their brew in quaintly worded advertisements. A Mr. John Walsby, one of their number, announced in May, 1800, from the Sun Brewhouse, Battersea, Surrey, a curious portar, called "brilliant," which is stated (says the writer) to be "a genuine Porter, brewed on a peculiar principle, and for its Brillancy has never been equalled in this country." It had, of course, every other imaginable virtue, and might be seen "any day at Mr. Wake's, of the Bedford Coffee-house, under the Piazza, Covent Garden, he having a constant stock on draught for his Customers." Mr. Walsby modestly informs "the World at large" that he thinks proper to announce his ale "in the most public manner, in order to procure its general and immediate introduction into all parts of the world," which is, at any rate, sufficiently comprehensive. Evidently the little Sun Brewhouse became the Imperial Brewing Company six years later, a genius for finance being apparently one of its proprietor's many gifts.

In the "Morning Chronicle" of June 25, 1806, we read that at a "common-hall" of the City of London, held always for the purpose on Midsummer Day, Messrs. Enwar, Sanders, Brooks, and Jones were re-elected ale-conners for the ensuing year. This institution is sometimes confused with that of ale taster, but the two offices were really different. The ale-conners were inspectors of weights and measures, as we should now call them, but the ale-taster was concerned with the quality alone, not of ale and beer merely, but also of bread, within the jurisdiction of the court-leet by which he was appointed. It is said that in times when the wearing of leather breeches was common, the ale-taster used to pour a little of the liquor to be tested upon a wooden bench or "settle," and sit down upon it. If, after a certain length of time which long experience of this delightful process showed to be sufficient, he found himself adhering to the seat, the beer was considered not to be adulterated; but if, on the contrary, he could get away freely, it was proof that sugar had been used, which in those days was a high crime and misdemeanour. Another trick of the ale-tasters was to heat the end of a long clay pipe red hot and plunge it in the beer. If it came out as white as it was before heating, it was taken to show that the beer was all right, but if it blackened, something injurious had been used. Four ale-conners are still annually appointed for the City of London, though it may be supposed that they have neither much work nor much pay.

UGANDA & H.M. COMMISSIONER

This week (says the "East African Standard") Uganda enters on a new phase of its existence with a new Commissioner. Mr. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G., comes to Uganda with a record of service which only falls to the lot of few Administrators. In the Leeward Islands he met in the early stages of his administration with difficulties, under which had been a weaker man he would have fallen. The Island of Dominica six years ago was undergoing a great state of depression, and there is no doubt its present state of prosperity is very largely due to the energy and ability displayed by the late Governor. One of his first steps was to obtain freedom of Government. It had been the custom for years for Dominica to submit all new laws or ordinances to the Government of the neighbouring island, Antigua, a system which was faulty, and which Mr. Bell soon had altered. In consultation with a large number of planters, Mr. Hesketh Bell devised a scheme of insurance against the terrible havoc wrought by West Indian hurricanes. This scheme was at first received very coldly amongst the business people of the Mother Country, and it was not until Mr. Bell got into close touch with some of the leading houses at Lloyd's that the scheme took definite shape. To-day Lloyd's will insure buildings, cultivations, and crops at 40s. per cent. against hurricanes or volcanic disturbances, and the old story of sudden poverty from disaster is at an end, and the West Indies will become increasingly prosperous.

Uganda may, therefore, welcome the new Commissioner with every satisfaction, and we call upon our neighbouring settlers to see that the welcome they give is not one of words only, but one which they will prove by their own deeds and actions to be a true welcome.

Mr. Bell has a more difficult task before him in Uganda than he had six years ago, for he has to meet powerful influences, each working separately, and he has to combat a scourge which is even worse than the scourge of hurricanes. Further, he has to take up the reins so recently laid down by our own Commissioner, a man whose administration was so successful as to make it difficult for any new Administrator to follow.

One of the influences at work in Uganda, possibly a greater influence of its kind than in any other colony, is the influence of the missionaries. This influence may be either for good or for evil. Rightly used the influence gained by the missionaries in Uganda is an influence which can be of enormous value to an Administrator, and we call upon all the missionaries in the Protectorate to see that they use their power for the general good. We must ask them to remember that the Government of Uganda represents the voice of the British people, and they must not allow any small grievance to interfere with their Government; they must be in no way selfish, but must remember Imperial interests and missionary interests are synonymous. However, with the Venerable Archbishop Walker at the head of affairs, the new Commissioner need have no apprehensions as to a loyal support of the nation's policy.

To the settlers we would more especially appeal. Uganda cannot hope to become a great country if it is to be dependent on her official residents. They are there to carry out specified duties prescribed, and beyond that they cannot go; it, therefore, rests chiefly on the shoulders of the settler to make Uganda a valuable asset to the Empire. The settlers may generally depend on the local officials' active assistance in all that pertains to progress.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON
CONGRESS.

In connection with the third International Cotton Congress which will be held in Germany, the committee is to be received by the heads of the German Government in Berlin on June 22 and 23, and the congress sitting at Bremen on the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The subjects for discussion include rules of cotton exchanges, damp in cotton, cotton markets, cotton statistics, and cotton growing. The delegates will be entertained by the High Senate of Bremen, the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, and the Bremen Cotton Exchange, and they will attend the Kiel Regatta as the guests of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The countries represented will be Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and probably the United States of America, Denmark, and Japan.

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OF THE
"Egyptian Gazette."

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WANTED.—Smart Storekeeper for large engineering works. Applicants must have thorough knowledge of English, French, and Arabic. Good salary to suitable man. Apply, P.O.B. No. 349, Alexandria. 28070-6-5

WHISKY.—Wanted by the proprietors an agent in Egypt for a high class Scotch whisky. Exceptional opportunity for an energetic firm. Apply in first instance, J.D., care "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 28090-6-3

WELL-EDUCATED LADY would take charge of children. Terms with or without tuition. Nice house, good country walks, and excellent sea bathing. References exchanged. Miss Smith, Sea Vale, Pailinton, Devonshire. 28074 3A-3

YOUNG MAN (21) well experienced in engineering mechanical terms; good storekeeper, salesman, etc.; thorough knowledge of English, French, Italian, and Arabic. Apply, No. 28,098, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28098-3-2

BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydropathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large saloon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.

The Hydropathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diplomed physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28062-30-8

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Bryan
& Co.CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
CAIRO.
ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS,
ALEXANDRIA.
AND 36-37 NOBLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

cloaks, Veilings,

Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,

comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels,

Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by

experienced English Cutters. Fit and style

guaranteed.

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The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in

Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts,

and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing

Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and

Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double

Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets,

Caps, Tamboules.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed

cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent

Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

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A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung

Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis

Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs

Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

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All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents',

in the best English makes. Stock is now com-

pleted by large deliveries.

Storvasen, Leggings and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

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A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen

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Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,

Tablecloths, Violettas, Flannellettes, Ceylon

Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,

MIRRORS (HAND AND SHAVING)

FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan
& Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.
1-4-90

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 12, 12.50 p.m.

Sales of the day...	bales	6,000
Of which Egyptian...	"	100
American new maize, Spot per...	"	4/9 1/2
Amer. futures (July-August)...	"	5.87
" (Nov.-Dec.)...	"	5.65
American middling (June) 10/12/64...	"	6.11
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July) 9/62/64...	"	5.87
" (Aug.) 9/56/64...	"	5.87
" (Nov.) 8/49/64...	"	5.87
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)...	"	9
" " good fair...	"	10 2/16
" " good...	"	11 4/16
" " fully good fair...	"	10 10/16
Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lbs)...	"	11 2/16
Spot Cotton...	"	10.77
American Futures (July)...	"	10.77
" (August)...	"	10.58
" (November)...	"	10.43
" (December)...	"	10.49
Cable transfers...	dol.	4 86 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports...	bales	5,000

NEW ORLEANS, June 12

Cotton Spot...	"	11 2/16
" Futures July...	"	11.20
" August...	"	10.80

LIVERPOOL, June 12

American futures (July-August)...	"	5.88
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LONDON, June 12

Bar Silver (per oz. d.)...	"	29 1 1/2
Private discount (3 month bills)...	"	3 1/2 %
Consols (July)...	"	89 1/2
Egyptian Unified...	"	104
Turkish Unified...	"	95 1/2
Rio Tinto...	"	67 1/2
New Delta...	"	17 1/2
Agricultural Bank...	"	25 1/2
National Bank of Egypt...	"	25 1/2
Rand Mines New...	"	1 17/32
Chartered of S. Africa...	"	1 13/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine...	"	1 14/32
New Egyptians...	"	20 3/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 20/32 premium...	"	12
Delta Light (Bearer shares)...	"	101
Egyptian Railway...	"	103
" Domain...	"	103
Ottoman Defence...	"	103
Italian Rent 4 %...	"	105
Greek Monopoly...	"	53 1/2
Greek Rent 4 %...	"	16 1/2
Ottoman Bank...	"	14 1/2
Egypt. oct. seed to Hull (June 6 10/16) quiet...	"	8 0/2
German Beet Sugar (June)...	"	150,000 were paid into the Bank to-day

PARIS, June 12

Banque d'Athènes...	"	157
Crédit Foncier Egyptien...	"	774
Crédit Lyonnais...	"	1158
Comptoir National d'Escompte...	"	658
Land Bank of Egypt...	"	217
Ottoman Bank...	"	677
Lots Turcs...	"	148
Cheques on London...	"	25 17/32
Sugar White No. 3 (June)...	"	24 1/2
Banque de Salonique...	"	174

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, May 5, 1906.

Consols...	89 7/8 @	1/2
Russian four...	81	1/2
" New Loan...	11 1/2	1/2
Abyssinia Bank...	1/2 dis	1/2
Agricultural Banks...	9	1/2
" Preferred...	10 1/2	1/2
" 3 1/2 % Bonds...	93	1/2
Anglo-Egyptian Bank...	13	1/2
Central Egypt Exp. Co...	15	1/2
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte...	15	1/2
Corporation of Western Egypt...	15	1/2
Daira-Sugar 4 % Deb...	4 1/2	1/2
Daira Sanieh Ord...	17	1/2
" Deferred...	102	1/2
Delta Pref...	12	1/2
" Deferred...	10	1/2
Delta Lands...	4	1/2
Egyptian Estates...	1	1/2
" Estates Deferred...	9	1/2
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd...	4/	1/2
Egypt. Trust & Invest...	1	1/2
" Band and General Trust...	1	1/2
Options...	1	1/2
Eridia...	1	1/2
Fatira...	1	1/2
Rhedivial Mail S.S. Co...	1	1/2
Land Bank of Egypt...	8	1/2
Mysore Bonds...	1/	1/2
New Egyptian Co...	1	1/2
National Bank...	25	1/2
Nile Valley...	7/	1/2
" Bk 'E'...	2/	1/2
N. Nile Valley...	2/	1/2
Salt & Soda...	1 1/2	1/2
Sudan Exploration...	2/6	1/2
Sudan Gold...	1	1/2
Um Rus Gold Mine...	1	1/2
United African Exp...	1	1/2
Union Foncière d'Egypte...	6 1/2	1/2
Egypt. Invest. & Agency...	1	1/2
Egyptian Markets...	1 1/2	1/2
Egyptian Sudan Mines...	1	1/2

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 12th June 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES
The Company's Offices.	H. M.	H. M.
London	9	48
Liverpool	10	49
Manchester	18	49
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	27

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES
The Company's Offices.	H. M.	H. M.
London	9	48
Liverpool	10	49
Manchester	18	49
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	27

NOLIS

BOULON

Céréales...	Shgs.	1/3	à	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6/	"	—
Oignons...	"	"	"	—

LONDRES

Céréales...	Shgs.	1/3	à	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6/6	"	—
Oignons...	"	"	"	—

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton...	Shgs.	7/6	à	8/6
Céréales...	"	1/6	"	1/9

LIVERPOOL

Coton...	Shgs.	11/	à	—
Céréales...	"	1/3	"	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/6	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6	"	—
Oignons...	"	"	"	—

CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr.	10	à	—
" (Nantes) "	10	"	—
Fèves...	11	"	—
Oignons...	"	"	—

MARSEILLE

Fèves...	Fr.	7	à	8
Graines de coton...	"	7	"	8

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,				
Gènes Marseille Fr.	2			
Barcelona...	2.35			
Le Havre...	3			
Dunkerque...	2.50			
Anvers...	2			
Hambourg...	20	à	22.50	
St. Pétersbourg...	25			
New York...	25			
Bombay...	30			

Alexandria, le 7 juin 1906

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dim. 3 juin 1906 au samedi 9 juin 1906	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets	et Divers
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
An. cour. 1108	23	237	177	
" der. 838	23	177		
Augment. 270	23	60		
Dim.	23			
TOTAUX.—Année cour. 1345; année dernière 1038; augmentation 307				

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets	et Divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année cour. 29378	2960	6320		
" der. 23479	2727	4538		
Augment. 5899	233	1782		
TOTAUX.—Année courante 38,658; année dernière 30,744; augmentation 7,914.				

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 3 juin au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets	et Divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année cour. 1502	181	1683		
" der. 1275	160	1435		
Augment. 227	21	248		

du 1er janvier au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets	et Divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année cour. 28,716	2933	31,649		
" der. 23,896	2337	26,233		
Augment. 4,820	596	5,416		

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire :

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	16 13/16
Janvier	"	16 9/16
Mars	"	16 13/16
Juillet	"	21
Oct.	"	21 3/16

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan	P.T.	62 1/2
Juin	"	69 1/4
Juillet	"	69 3/4
Oct.	"	70 1/4

Fèves Saïdi

Sept.-Oct.	P.T.	130
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Bourse Khédivial, le 7 juin 1906.

N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1 h. p.m. de ce jour.

Paiement le lundi 11 courant.

DR. LE CLERO'S PILLS

For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs; gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

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Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcers, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, teacane. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

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Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.
Patent Thibben making Threshing Machines.

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Cotton Ginning Machinery.

MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.
Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

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Steel Rails, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENNLETON, MANCHESTER.
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THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.
Gilkes Vortex Turbines.

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Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

MCCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.
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Horse Hoes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.

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The Egyptian Engineering Stores.
MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for

MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn mills, Threshing, Strawcutting & Cutting Machines.

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LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.

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Société Anonyme
CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS
ENTIEREMENT VERSÉS

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LE CREDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opéra

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Ouverture de comptes courants contre dépôts de valeurs;
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Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe aux taux suivants:
2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

31-1-1966

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N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.
Beware of evilly disposed competition unning down this very
SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition, for disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, a want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
To throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic.
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as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH.
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PURVEYORS TO H.E. THE KHEDIVE.
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	A.M.	TELOUAN (BRANCH)	P.M.
Bab-el-Louk dep.	6.20	8.5	9.10
Helwan ... arr.	7.7	8.49	9.45
Helwan... dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15
Bab-el-Louk arr.	7.10	8.20	9.00

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MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

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Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

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Chubb's Steel Safes of all sizes on hand, the building of strong rooms undertaken.

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The Cochran patent vertical boilers.

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Seamless steel boats fitted with any class of motor.